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VOL. II NO. 217

LABOUR UNREST

Now French Crisis Forseen

Paris, June 15. Another wave of labour unrest is foreseen in industrial quarters here following the announcement of the Minister of Labour, M. Daniel Mayer, in a broadcast tonight that the Government is leaving the decision of production bonus payments to be settled between trade unions and employers.

The principle of production bonus payments was agreed to by the Government several months ago under persistent pressure from organised labour, in a campaign in the Communist press.

The Government intends these payments to be made only if increases in current production justifies them. Labour unions claim that they are already justified by production registered in the past year.

FIXING BONUSES.

Tonight the labour Minister said that production bonus must be fixed in each individual enterprise or industry by direct negotiations. Payments on account of any bonus rates agreed upon later may be made as from June 1, which must not exceed seven francs per hour in Paris and the big cities and five francs and fifty centimes per hour elsewhere.

The Government has decided that these production bonus payments to workers cannot be taken into consideration for the fixing of prices," the Labour Minister said. In the case of disagreement between employers and workers, a special arbitration machinery to settle matters will be inaugurated, he said.

It is generally agreed that these production bonuses are thinly disguised wage increases and therefore constitute a further abandonment of the attempt to peg wages.

WILL FIGHT ON

One of the leaders of the General Federation, M. Andre Tollet, said: "The Government's proposals change nothing. Workers will go on fighting for higher wages as in the past."

A representative of the Federation of Employers said: "We will make every effort to help the workers but it is very difficult to raise production owing to shortage of coal and other raw materials."

Employers are opposed to a generalisation of the production bonus and consider that it should be paid not in relation to general increase in production but in relation to the increase in productivity of an individual worker.

Arduous negotiations and possibly strike in many factories may follow the Government's decision.—Reuter.

Sugar Commission Cannot Travel

Batavia, June 15. The International Sugar Commission, which is investigating available stocks for export in Republican Java, is unable to visit East Java because of the tense military situation. It was announced tonight by the Republican Economic Affairs Ministry.

The Commission includes British and United States representatives.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Workers' Opportunity

The Labour Government's industrial organisation bill, which received its third reading in the House of Commons last week, is one of the most important measures yet introduced because it seeks to give both sides of industry the fullest opportunity of influencing Government action in a sense favourable to their own efficiency, and to their maximum contribution to the national welfare. The bill arose very largely out of the recommendations of a number of working parties on the method that should be adopted for the development and reorganisation of various industries to which they had been making an inquiry. These working parties were appointed in the autumn of 1945, and they have been composed of an equal number of trade union and employer representatives, with independent members, to examine and inquire into various schemes and suggestions put forward for improvement in organisation, production and distribution methods and practices, and to report as to the steps which should be taken, in national interests, to strengthen the industries and to render them more stable and more capable of

ENGLAND'S TEST TEAM

London, June 15. England's cricket selectors have made three changes against South Africa for the second Test, beginning at Lords on June 21. Cook, Martin and Dollery being dropped. The team will be: Yardley (Yorkshire) captain, Edrich (Middlesex), Barnett (Gloucestershire), Hutton (Yorkshire), Denis Compton (Middlesex), Washbrook (Lancashire), Hollies (Warwickshire), George Pope (Derbyshire), Bedser (Surrey), Evans (Kent) and Wright (Kent). The twelfth man is Dollery of Warwickshire. Wright regains a place following his fine bowling against Northamptonshire. Barnett is in fine batting form, being seventh in averages and sixth in the bowling list, and Pope, medium paced bowler, was mainly responsible for Derby's one day defeat of Somerset. Pope is also a good batsman and with Pope, Edrich and Barnett in the side, the selectors have laid stress on the value of all-rounders.—Reuter.

Russia apparently still resents Anglo-American subtleties that the recent Hungarian "conspiracy" precipitated Premier Nagy's resignation, was a trumped up affair. His replacement was established with the Soviet reply, published in Budapest today, to the United States note, and by the communiqué from Moscow on last Monday's acrimonious conversation between the British Ambassador, Sir Maurice Peterson, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov.

These documents also establish that Russia will continue to deny to the other occupying powers access to the evidence through which Premier Nagy and many of his colleagues of the Hungarian Smallholders Party have lost office.

Early Political Test For Marshall's Europe Plan

London, June 15. The formal Soviet rejection this week-end of Russian policy in Hungary and the British request for information lodged by the British Ambassador in Moscow on June 9, make it clear that the political implications of General George Marshall's plan for economic aid to Europe will soon be put to the test.

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POTENTIAL CONFLICT

So far, the potential conflict between the Marshall Plan and the "Truman Doctrine" that dollars will be used in supporting Communist governments has not been raised to an official level in public. Continuance of the clash over Hungary, however, culminating in this week end's evidence that Russia intends to yield no ground in Central and Eastern Europe makes it difficult to avoid a clash between the two policies.

If the Soviet Union remains adamant over Hungary, either United States economic aid will have to be distributed regardless of the political sympathies of its recipients, or it will not be extended to the Soviet sphere of influence.

The difficulty is not removed by General Marshall's assurance that he included both Britain and the Soviet Union in his original offer; the unresolved question remains whether or not political strings are attached to the offer.

There remains the possibility that Mr Molotov is informing Sir Maurice Peterson of some modification in the Soviet standpoint. So far, no confirmation has reached the Foreign Office of the reports that last Friday Mr Molotov took the initiative in asking for a further interview with the British Ambassador. The fact that the latest Soviet official statements were issued more than 24 hours after this approach is rumoured to have been made implies that even if true, it indicates no fundamental change in the Soviet viewpoint.

President Truman, in a letter to the Board, said that he was "deeply concerned" about the subject of air transportation safety, "especially in view of the recent accidents to aircraft of our certified domestic air carriers".

He requested the Board to study the recent accidents—three crashes having taken 140 lives within three weeks—and to determine how the findings in these crashes could be utilized to advance air safety.

He urged them to consider how new equipment already in prospect must be adjusted to mechanical aids and human capabilities.—Reuter.

BEVIN-BIDAULT TALKS

In these circumstances, the main topic which Mr Bevin and M. Georges Bidault, British and French Foreign Ministers, will have to thrash out at their meeting in Paris next Tuesday will be the question of the possible attachment of political conditions to United States aid.

The Observer, in a column-long editorial, said: "Soviet acceptance of General Marshall's offer would cancel out automatically application of the Truman Doctrine in Europe."

"Cessation of Russian pressure on Europe," the Observer said, "will make American counter-pressure superfluous . . . if (however), Rus-

LISBON PLOT FOILED

Lisbon, June 15. A Cabinet communiqué announced today that one naval and ten Army officers had been retired because of allegedly being involved in a conspiracy to overthrow the government. In addition, 10 college professors and assistants were removed from their positions.

The government ordered those dismissed not to engage in public functions.

The officers were: Vice-Admiral Jose Mendes Cabecadas, Jr, reserve; General Jose Garcia Marques Godinho; Brigadier Vasco de Carvalho, Eduardo Souza Maia and Antonio Sousa Malo; Colonel Celso Mendes de Magalhaes, Luiz Goncalves Tadeu and Carlos Tavares Afonso dos Santos; Captains Manuel Lourenco das Neves Pires de Matos and Francisco Marques Repas; Lt-Colonel Jose Joaquim Galta.—United Press.

Jack Kramer, No. 1 United States amateur tennis player was strongly favoured on Sunday to win the men's singles crown in the Wimbledon tennis tournament although he has not yet played a shot since he got to Britain.

But the women's division was wide open. Pauline Botz, American star who waited through the last year, was missing, having announced her intention to turn professional. "With Pauline out," said Mrs Pat Canning Todd, one of the United States entries, "I wouldn't like to try to back the winner."

Kramer was the men's favourite last year, but he blustered his playing hand in the London championships at the Queen's Club annual prelude to the Wimbledon tournament and fell in the fourth round to

the smashing play of bespectacled Jaroslav Drobny, Yugoslavia Davis Cup star.

France's "Tall Timber" Yvon Petre, who won the Wimbledon title last year, is to try again with Drobny and many other top-flight foreign players, but Britain has no one in the field who looks like offering serious opposition.

Overseas tennis players dominate the men's singles championship. There are only 38 spots in the announced acceptances for the British players and the United States "No. 1" won't altogether have a ten party with a field which includes his own compatriots Tom Brown, Budgie Patty, Bob Falkenburg and the best from Australia, South Africa, and Argentina.

Australia's challengers will be John Bromwich, Elwyn Pails, Geoff Brown, last year's beaten finalist Colin Long and veteran Jack Crawford. Also entered are the pick of

the continent. Petra now recovered from a damaged foot, Sweden's 22 year old Lennart Bergelin, a classy hard driver and Drobny, reckoned by many judges to be the best player in Europe. Tennis fans will get a line on Wimbledon from 11 in the Queen's Club play beginning on Monday.

Kramer has not entered for the singles but he will be in the doubles line up. Patty and Falkenburg, along with the Australians, are entered for the singles and doubles in the Queen's Club week tournament.

Seedings in the men's event at Queen's indicate how current form is rated. Bromwich, Pails, Brown and Crawford of Australia, Falkenburg, Bergelin, Enrique Moreira of the Argentine, and I. Tloczynski of Poland seedings probably won't differ very much from these—except that Kramer undoubtedly will get a place.—Associated Press.

Terrorists Promise To Protect UN Palestine Cttee

DELEGATES MEETING TODAY

Jerusalem, June 15. The Irgun Zvai Leumi tonight broadcast on its clandestine radio that it would assume responsibility for the personal safety of the United Nations Committee on Palestine and said, "The delegates will be the Jewish underground's guests."

Sports Round-Up

SAM SNEAD DEFEATED

St. Louis, June 16. Lo Worsham, a 29 year old former sailor from Oakmont, Pennsylvania, won the National Open Golf championship on Sunday when Sam Snead, his opponent, in a thrilling playoff, missed a putt of two feet six and a half inches on the eighth hole. Then Worsham stepped up and knocked his in—from two feet five and a half inches.

Worsham was virtually unknown when the tournament began last Thursday.

He clinched his four previous rounds of 70, 70, 71, 71, with a dazzling 69 in his victorious playoff.

Worsham's victory was worth \$2,500 to him while Snead won \$2,000. Worsham is a former Washington D.C. caddie.—Associated Press.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES

Prague, June 15. Jaroslav Drobny of Czechoslovakia was leading Marcel Bernard of France by 6-3, 2-6 and 6-3 in the European zone Davis Cup semi-final singles today when rain stopped play.

Czechoslovakia has already won the match by eliminating France by three matches to zero yesterday.

The single's match was eventually

settled by Drobny beat Bernard by 6-3, 2-6, 6-2, 4-6 and 6-4.—Reuter.

Zagreb, June 15. South Africa won the doubles against Yugoslavia in the Davis Cup European Zone semi-final match, when Eric Sturges and Eustach Fannin beat Draga Mitic and Josip Pallada by 6-3 and 7-5.

Yugoslavia now lead by two wins to one. The remaining two singles are being played tomorrow.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS WIN

London, June 16. Australians John Bromwich and Elwyn Pails defeated the American team of Jack Kramer and Bob Falkenburg 6-3, 6-8, 6-3 in Wimbledon tennis championship warmup match at Queen's Club, London, on Sunday.—Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETES

Paris, June 16. Paris defeated Amsterdam by 121 points to 71 in the first international athletics match of the season at the Stade Jean Bouin here today.

The most interesting race was the 1,500 metres, won by the Dutchman, Sijikurs, who covered the distance in three minutes and 58 seconds.

The promising young French runner, Jean Verner, led for most of the way and returned his best time hitherto with three minutes and 52 and four-tenths seconds.

Marcel Hanssou won the 800 metres in one minute and 49 and eight-tenths seconds, to set a new French record, beating his own time.

The Dutchman, de Ruyter, finished second in one minute and 51.9/10 seconds, which beats the Dutch record for that distance.

Of 16 events, Amsterdam took points lead in only three. They lost both team relays.—Reuter.

SWEDEN WINS

Stockholm, June 15. Nils Johansson of Sweden won the two-day international cycle race round Lake Maelar with a rest at Västerås after the first 113 kilometres. His time for the distance of 307.6 kilometres was eight hours, 47 minutes and 10.4 seconds, cycling time.

Berndt Clefberg of Sweden was second and Harry Snell of Sweden was third.—Reuter.

FRENCH FOOTBALL

Paris, June 16. Georges Gougnon defeated Arago-Orléans by two goals to one in the final of the French Amateur Football Championship today.—Reuter.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Paris, June 15. Jean Lambillon won the French motor-paced cycling championship by covering 100 kilomètres, representing 220 laps of the Parc des Princes stadium twice in one hour, 24 minutes and 52-2/5 seconds.

Louis Chaillet finished second at 100 metres and Raoul Leveillé third at 400 metres. Forty thousand people watched the race.—Reuter.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1947.

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with LEE BOWMAN • MARCERITE CHAPMAN
A Columbia Picture

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER**BY THE WAY****by Beachcomber**

GOOD MORNING, herd. The happiest news is that a team of lady cricketers is going to Australia later in the year. But mixed cricket is what is wanted, and I have been campaigning for it for many years.

It would restore good manners and stop the bowlers from trying to maul the batsmen. And I can imagine a young bowler, between the fall of the wickets, going for a walk with the batslady, and wandering off the ground and out into the country-side for a quiet tea by the river. And think what pretty clothes the lady umpires could wear. And imagine the whispered endearments of the male wicket-keeper. "Steady, darling don't slog."

Fouleneough's new dodge

THIS object of Captain Fouleneough's recent lessons in the house of a ventriloquist is now clear. The other day at an auction a mild man who had not opened his mouth found that he had knocked down to him six chairs, a desk, a pair of candlesticks, a revolving book-case, a garden roller and nine china dogs. Outside the rooms Fouleneough offered to buy the stuff from him. The man was so glad that he sold it at a big loss to himself.

Praise in advance

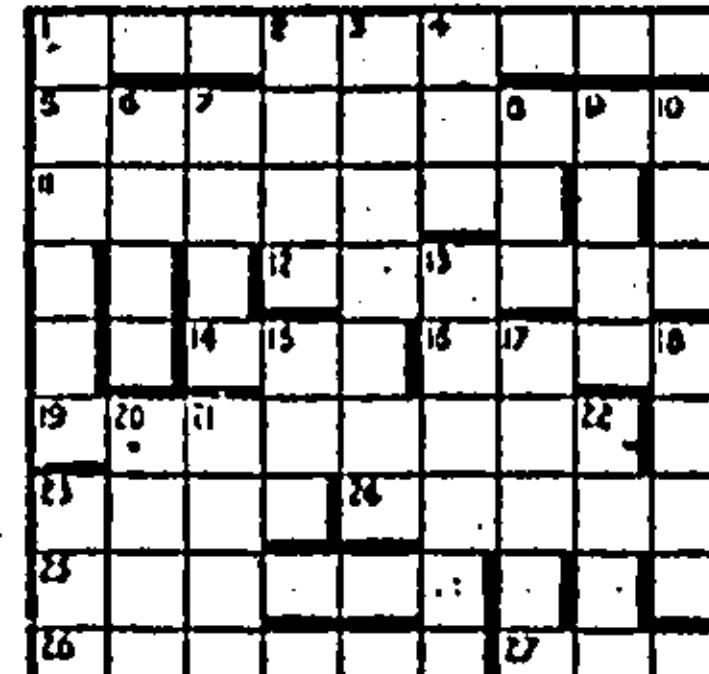
A FEW advance copies of Vol. III. of the "List of Huntingdonshire Cabmen" have been sent to people who could be relied on to praise it. Here are some of the opinions given:

"An honest and straightforward list of names, in admirably alphabetical order"; "Does for the Cabmen of Huntingdonshire what a previous work in the series did for those of Cheshire"; "Informative without being sentimental"; "It has the unmistakable ring of truth in every line"; "Shrewdly conceived and deftly carried out"; "Kept me awake all night"; "For those who like lists of names here is a veritable storehouse"; "A mine of information"; "A plain unvarnished list, realistic, up-to-date, stimulating"; "Skillful marshalling of factual material". "No better list of cabmen has appeared in the last forty years."

Night thought

RECENT pictures of people waiting in the snow at dawn to get into a football match, and in the sleet to catch a glimpse of the end of a wedding, make me wonder what kind of a howl of rage would go up if queues were made illegal.

This optimism never won true realisation. In Sweden the sense of social responsibility had developed

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Sort of look that freezes you. (10)
2. Petty quarrel. (4)
3. Friendly like. (7)
4. Bully who sits on the executive in a home chat. (8)
5. Egg on. (4)
6. Only his stepson. (4)
7. Gentleman. (4)
8. Only his stepson. (4)
9. Courteous title. (3)
10. On dice give you the answer. (3)
11. If ice attaches to the alternative you get the aperture. (17)
12. Agent. (6)
13. Return this to man for a

DOWN
1. The vault of heaven with the clouds and stars. (9)
2. Turn dunes into dirt principles. (10)
3. If ice attaches to the alternative you get the aperture. (17)
4. A deformed swan. (4)
5. One of the neutrals in the war. (4)
6. There's nothing to a farthing. (4)
7. It's a dab. (4)
8. This is not used for fuel at sea. (3)

NANCY This Time It's Real!**By Ernie Bushmillen**

When You Feel Tired and Restless
Ask For ELLIOTTS TONIC
On Sale at All Dispensaries

**KING GUSTAF****'WITH the PEOPLE for the COUNTRY'**

The life of King Gustaf V of Sweden, who today celebrates his 89th birthday.

WHEN in January 1908 King Gustaf met the Swedish Riksdag for the first time after his accession to the throne, he declared in the speech from the throne that he fully realised the heavy burden of responsibility that had been laid upon him.

"But in my honest zeal for the welfare and progress of My Country I shall always endeavour to fulfil my mission." This was his promise to the nation. It was accompanied by an appeal for co-operation: "May it also be vouchsafed to me, in days of good fortune and days of trial, to have the acceptance and support of my Swedish people in our common labour for the true weal of our country."

"With the People for the Country" was his motto, and these words have been the hallmark of his life's work as a monarch. Undaunted by all the severe storms that had raged over the world, he remained up to the very close of his almost unprecedentedly long reign a dominant figure, around whom the nation rallied with ever-growing confidence, especially during the last few decades.

Sense Of Duty

HIS actions as a monarch were marked throughout by a stern sense of duty. When the Riksdag celebrated its 500th Jubilee in May 1935, he made a commemorative speech, in which he declared that he had sought to make his motto the guiding principle for all his actions. He went on: "Whether I have succeeded or not it will be for history to judge one day. But of this I can assure you, that my intentions have always been honest in having, from the very depths of my heart, placed the honour, happiness and welfare of Sweden first above all else."

King Gustaf's task was no light one, as he himself admitted. The truth of this assertion will best be realised if it is remembered that from the point of view of foreign policy his reign spanned two World Wars lasting many years and, in regard to internal developments, a social upheaval.

At the beginning of the 20th century an atmosphere of happy optimism prevailed in the countries representing Western European culture. The world seemed to have entered upon a hitherto unparalleled era of peaceful progress. The intensive march of industrial life gave work-and-bread to a rapidly growing population. International trade brought raw materials to Europe in exchange for finished products; the white man made victorious progress from continent to continent, and his victories were often gained with the peaceful weapons of commerce and through the incessant mapping-out of fresh trade routes and the introduction of new means of transport. Mankind looked towards a new era of constant betterment. Thus it was in Western Europe at the beginning of the 1900s, and thus too, it was in Sweden.

This optimism never won true realisation. In Sweden the sense of social responsibility had developed

slowly during the later half of the 19th century, and the work of nationwide reform was essentially conditional upon the triumphal emergence of democracy as its driving force. The broad masses of the Swedish people awoke to consciousness of their own significance and demanded an increased share in the national government. Widespread popular movements supported these demands and sought to educate the people to assume power and responsibility.

The Riksdag consists of two Chambers. In 1905 its Second Chamber was elected by an exclusively male electorate numbering 402,000. At the elections of 1945 the women also had the right to vote—this had already been introduced in 1919-21—and the number of voters who took part in the elections was 3,099,103, nearly half of them women. The First Chamber lost its character of an aristocratic Upper House and in its new democratic form came to constitute a part of the state structure.

Civic Spirit

THE upheaval—we might almost call it a revolution—gave rise in legislation and other forms of state activity to a new civic spirit and to a levelling-out of the social classes. These new conditions effected a drastic change in the form of government. Where before it was entirely dominated by higher officials and landed proprietors, we could now witness farmers, newspapermen, trade union leaders and industrial workers entering the Government as Cabinet Ministers.

The Social-Democrats did not

seriously insist on that item on

their programme which demanded

a republic and accepted the idea of

ministerial socialism. In 1920 a

few years before a similar

government was formed in England,

King Gustaf quietly collaborated

with governments of various kinds

and showed that a monarch has an

important mission to fulfil even in a

country with a system of democratic parliamentarism.

In times of unrest the monarchy

is capable of exerting an equalising

influence. When party strife

makes clear and definite decisions

impossible and the machinery of

government threatens to break

down, it is for the King to act as a

regulator, making possible con-

tinued, progressive action.

The King is constitutionally the foremost representative of the will of the people both in domestic and in foreign affairs. Therein lie his responsibility and his right to intervene whenever the seriousness of the situation demands it. In this respect King Gustaf proved to be the man whom the country

needed—sufficiently adaptable to be

able to appreciate and to keep pace

with social developments and at the

same time ever mindful of his res-

sponsibility as head of the state.

Contacts

AVITAL factor in the education and training of King Gustaf as a young man was the opportunity afforded him by lengthy journeys to come into contact with the rulers and leading statesmen of other countries and, at the same time, to gain some idea of the characteristic features of the nations he visited.

In the autumn of 1878 he started upon a year of travels round Europe, spending nearly four months of that period, in the summer of 1879, in England and Scotland. He was then only 21 years old and was naturally very receptive to new impressions. Queen Victoria received him, and he was the guest of the then Prince of Wales, whom he had first met at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. He was received everywhere with the greatest kindness and was made a Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford. Social, industrial and commercial institutions and business enterprises were shown to him.

During the succeeding decades King Gustaf kept up the relations which he had established with the heads of foreign states and with people of political importance. On his official visits and during his private journeys through Europe he discussed with them the most important problems of the day. He frequently received visitors at home in Sweden, showing them magnificent hospitality. His political training progressed through the active part which he took in the most important affairs of

The Two Wars

THAT time, the three Nordic nations fortunately escaped becoming involved in the World War. During the inter-war period King Gustaf sought, in close agreement with each successive government and with Parliament, to give all possible support to every action taken with a view to establish peaceful cooperation between the nations of the North. Sweden wholeheartedly accepted her share of the work in the League of Nations in the hope that disarmament conferences and international discussions on economic problems might ultimately create international unity, so eagerly longed for here and there in the world, yet so difficult to achieve.

The King followed developments with a watchful eye and personally acquired a good standing within the circle of rulers of states.

The years passed, and the King was approaching the age at which rest and relaxation are usually greatly coveted. But King Gustaf never wearied. His attitude was the same as it had always been: the aim he strove for was peace between the nations.

One can easily, therefore, imagine the sorrow with which he witnessed the outbreak of war in 1939 and the subsequent struggle between the Allied nations and Germany, which gradually spread throughout practically the entire world. He himself had hoped to the very last for a

Mr. G.

UNDER the name of Mr. G., King Gustaf won international fame as a fine tennis player. Even as late as during the summer of 1946, when in his 80th year, he practised his favourite sport, but shortly after that he had to give it up on the advice of his doctor. The loss was keenly felt, not least by all those who had been his opponents in honourably fought matches or who had had the pleasure of playing as his partner.

Striking evidence of the King's physical vigour and power of resistance is afforded by the fact that in the late autumn of 1946, after a severe attack of influenza, he took part successfully some days later in a peasant shooting in Skane in a heavy snowstorm.

(Continued)—

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"I WAS
true to
a man
once..."

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Directed by **CHARLES Vidor**

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**By Ernie Bushmillen**

Cinema
BEAUTY ARTS
By LOIS LEEDS



Make your baby a potential beauty and look pretty yourself. Baby knows when he has a pretty mama!

PRETTY BABY

Baby is riding in the Beauty Parade today as this is Baby Week, as if every week isn't! But, as I often say, great beauties from babies grow! So make your baby a potential beauty.

Spring winds are no respecters of babies, their rough careers may do real harm to tender skins unless you pay strict attention to your baby's beauty routine.

You can do much to offset the bad effects of wind and weather by giving the baby extra care when you bathe and dress him (or her!) To begin with, be sure that he is thoroughly dried after the bath. When he is dry, put him with his special baby lotion to soften and protect his skin. An all purpose lotion is smooth white emulsion of mineral oil and lanolin with an antiseptic ingredient for greater protection. It will cleanse as well as lubricate the baby's skin.

Don't bundle up the baby in his street clothes too long before you take him out. If he gets overheated and perspires before he starts out, he won't be comfortable and it may do harm. And don't bundle him

*Minute Makeups
& GABRIELLE*



A famous star who is an avid reader uses this exercise for her eyes. Hold a pencil in front of your face, very close, level with your eyes. Gradually extend it to arm's length. All the while keep the eyes focused on the pencil. Ten or twelve times is enough for one exercise. It might make you feel a bit dizzy at first but that only proves that "it's good for you!"

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Now don't drive fast! When we get to my folks' you won't be there half an hour till you're asleep in a chair!"

LONDON LETTER:

MINERS' EFFORTS PROMISE RECORD PRODUCTION

—By JOHN SHIPTON

Praise the miners! Despite a small strike of colliery engine winders in Durham, they are doing a grand job of work, and I am happy to report that since the introduction of the five-day week figures reaching divisional headquarters of the National Coal Board show that production has increased in every area.

Indeed, within a short time production is expected to go up 820,000 tons a day. This will bring the yearly output to about 220,000,000 tons, which is equal to the target set by the TUC and 2,000,000 tons more than the White Paper figure.

Good news, too, from the food front despite a gloomy prediction by Lord Woolton that we were in danger of a food crisis as serious as the coal crisis.

Labour peer, Lord Henderson, accused the former Food Minister of voicing alarm and despondency about food. Mr Strachey, however, has reassured the housewife with his statement that there is no danger of a food crisis, that our stocks of potatoes stand as high as last year, that we are supplementing them with potatoes from Canada, and Denmark, that if the world harvests are good there is a hope of ending bread rationing, and that when the main vegetable crops arrive in July he hopes to allow anyone to open a greengrocer's shop without a licence.

Added to this we have the assurance that more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat are due to arrive from Montreal any day now.

Bankside Controversy

Latest move in the Bankside power station controversy comes from Planning Minister Silkin, who contends that the building opposite St Paul's is essential to provide for the growing electricity consumption and will not mar the beauty of the cathedral.

Present plans are that only two acres of the new Bankside will be covered with buildings and the re-

**WONDER DRUG
INJECTION
TECHNIQUE**

By combining her technique of cerebro-spinal injections with the wonder drug, streptomycin, Lina Stern, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has discovered a cure for tuberculous meningitis, once a certain killer, it has been claimed.

Less than a year ago Miss Stern, who did her first research with R. Gautier in Switzerland during the first World War, began experimenting with injecting streptomycin into the cerebro-spinal fluid through the nose of the neck.

In the months since, the lives of 30 children stricken by the dread meningitis have been saved.

The point is this. If they tried to produce those same children in a film for children which will be a Saturday morning hit for weeks to come—but which could never have been made in England.

It was shown to the House by the Rank organisation as an example of the type of film it wishes to circulate in its children's cinema clubs.

The film is "Bush Christmas." It was made a year ago in Australia. It was directed by Ralph Smart, and Ian Chips Rafferty, star of "The Overlanders," in a minor role as a horse thief.

But the stars are the children.

Their ages range from six to fourteen.

They trap the horse thief and his two accomplices, and do it in such an exciting way that every British child will want his parents to emigrate so he can do likewise.

Outdoor Scenes

For—it's-a-film—full of—outdoor scenes, with kids riding to school on their own ponies, guided by a smart little aboriginal boy who helps them to outwit the crooks.

The point is this. If they tried

to produce those same children in a film for children which will be an Inspector with a warrant. For the Employment of Young Persons Act prevents any child under 12 in Britain from working at all, and any child from 12 to 14 from working except between the hours of seven and eight in the morning.

M.P.s who saw the film were told that the child stars continued their education throughout the production, and got higher marks than other children.

It was put to them that England might well change the law to encourage child actors.

Applied With Success

The method is being applied successfully in Moscow in treatment of encephalitis or inflammation of the brain, and even in cases of stomach ulcers and bronchial asthma.

With her "brain injections" of potassium phosphate during the war, Miss Stern, working at the front, developed a five-minute treatment for traumatic shock which brought the wounded immediately out of the state of serious depression that frequently caused death.

All of these methods have stemmed from her original Swiss experiments with Gautier during which they discovered that all substances injected into the blood make their way into the cerebro-spinal fluid.

They discovered what they later named the "hemato-encephalic barrier". The problem was to hurdle this barrier to reach, without surgery, the central nervous system.

Miss Stern went to the Soviet Union to continue her research under state subsidy. She first began to develop the technique of reaching the central nervous system by injecting medical preparations directly into the cerebro-spinal fluid. Her first practical application of the method was in traumatic shock treatment.

Using her technique, numerous Soviet research laboratories are now experimenting in the treatment of other diseases with a variety of medicines.—United Press.

MINERS' EFFORTS PROMISE RECORD PRODUCTION

—By JOHN SHIPTON

Praise the miners! Despite a small strike of colliery engine winders in Durham, they are doing a grand job of work, and I am happy to report that since the introduction of the five-day week figures reaching divisional headquarters of the National Coal Board show that production has increased in every area.

Indeed, within a short time production is expected to go up 820,000 tons a day. This will bring the yearly output to about 220,000,000 tons, which is equal to the target set by the TUC and 2,000,000 tons more than the White Paper figure.

Good news, too, from the food front despite a gloomy prediction by Lord Woolton that we were in danger of a food crisis as serious as the coal crisis.

Labour peer, Lord Henderson, accused the former Food Minister of voicing alarm and despondency about food. Mr Strachey, however, has reassured the housewife with his statement that there is no danger of a food crisis, that our stocks of potatoes stand as high as last year, that we are supplementing them with potatoes from Canada, and Denmark, that if the world harvests are good there is a hope of ending bread rationing, and that when the main vegetable crops arrive in July he hopes to allow anyone to open a greengrocer's shop without a licence.

Added to this we have the assurance that more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat are due to arrive from Montreal any day now.

Bankside Controversy

Latest move in the Bankside power station controversy comes from Planning Minister Silkin, who contends that the building opposite St Paul's is essential to provide for the growing electricity consumption and will not mar the beauty of the cathedral.

Present plans are that only two acres of the new Bankside will be covered with buildings and the re-

**WONDER DRUG
INJECTION
TECHNIQUE**

By combining her technique of cerebro-spinal injections with the wonder drug, streptomycin, Lina Stern, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has discovered a cure for tuberculous meningitis, once a certain killer, it has been claimed.

Less than a year ago Miss Stern, who did her first research with R. Gautier in Switzerland during the first World War, began experimenting with injecting streptomycin into the cerebro-spinal fluid through the nose of the neck.

In the months since, the lives of 30 children stricken by the dread meningitis have been saved.

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Using her technique, numerous Soviet research laboratories are now experimenting in the treatment of other diseases with a variety of medicines.—United Press.



Mr Benno Lowenthal, managing director of Benlow Ltd., London, manufacturers of Benlow Ushers, arrived yesterday by air on a round-the-world business trip. His local agents are Messrs K. Caudron & Co.

SHOWING
TO-DAY

QUEENS

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
A BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH BECOMES YOUR
PICTURE-OF-THE-YEAR!

NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME...
A BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH
inspired
A WALT DISNEY FEATURE!
Laugh and learn about
Twistered love... thrill
to suspense and spectacle... lift
your heart to liling tunes... In Disney's greatest hit to date!

**WALT DISNEY'S
Bambi**
A GREAT LOVE STORY
© Walt Disney Productions

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SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Lee Theatre
THE SCREEN'S
FULL OF STARS
WITH THEIR ARMS
FULL OF LOVE!
ANN SHERIDAN
DENNIS MORGAN
JACK CARSON
ALEXIS SMITH
JANE WYMAN
ONE MORE TOMORROW
IT'S THE CARESSIN AND
CAROUSEL WARNER SPECIAL!
REGINALD GARDNER DIRECTED BY PETER COOPER
NEXT CHANGE —
TOMORROW THE WORLD!
DIRECTED BY ERIC CLARKE
STARRING EDWARD GIBSON BETTY FIELD

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.20—9.20 P.M.

SEE THE BEST OF ALL TARZAN PICTURES!

TARZAN
MIGHTIEST OF TARZAN THRILLER!
Tarzan races to rescue a lovely maid beset by barbaric hordes!
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
NANCY KELLY
JOHNNY SHEFFIELD
Commencing To-morrow: "BEHIND THE RISING SUN"

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 &
9.15 p.m.

AN ADVENTURE YOU'LL SHARE WITH THIS EXCITING PAIR!

Errol FLYNN • Ann SHERIDAN • Walter HUSTON IN

Cat Ballou
EDGE OF DARKNESS
—TO-MORROW—
"THIS GUN FOR HIRE"
with Alan LADD • Veronica LAKE

Anti-Beef Drive
In Ceylon

A country-wide campaign is being conducted in Ceylon chiefly by the Buddhists against beef-eating. Beef stalls in several parts of the island have been forced to close down.

A protest has been made by Colombo's butchers to the authorities against the anti-beef campaign which they allege is "organised obstruction." They have appealed for adequate police protection.

Sales in Colombo have gone down by about 50 percent. Ceylon bus drivers and conductors are active participants in the anti-beef movement and refuse to take in passengers who carry purchases of beef.

Encouraged by the anti-beef campaign deep-sea fishers are carrying on an "eat more fish" campaign.



Cyprus Police Keep Mum

Kyrenia, Cyprus, June 15. The Cyprus police today declined to comment on a report that it was investigating the movements of two Russians and one Swiss who arrived recently from Lebanon with diplomatic passports.

One report said the Russians visited the Colonial Secretary and Bishop Leontios, the candidate for the Archepiscopal throne, with a personal message from Archbishop Alexei of Moscow.

Another report connected the visit with a recent oil company survey and reported petroleum finds.—Reuter.

Mediation Sought By Indonesians

Batavia, June 15. The Indonesian Republic will ask a third nation to arbitrate in negotiations with the Dutch fail, Dr A. K. Gani, Minister of Economic Affairs, said here today.

The political crisis over the Indonesian counter memorandum to the Dutch "final" proposals for an interim government for Indonesia continued today.

The Netherlands Commission General, which arrived here from Holland on Thursday, is deliberating on the Republican reply.

Dr Gani, the senior Republican minister at present in Batavia, stated that the Republic's decision to seek mediation would be in accordance with the final clause of the Linggadjati agreement.

"We are still prepared to work hard for a peaceful solution of this agreement for the benefit of both peoples concerned," he said.

Possibly Britain

Dr Gani did not say which nation the Republic was prepared to nominate as mediator.

Some Indonesian sources believed that Britain might be called in to help settle Indonesia's difficulties.

Lord Killearn, the British Special Commissioner in Southeast Asia, played a big part in the talks leading to the Linggadjati agreement.

Dr Gani claimed that there was little difference in the principle between the Commission's General's interim government proposals and the Indonesian Republican counter memorandum.

Both parties, he said, were aware when the Linggadjati agreement was signed that it was only a basic agreement. What had been said in both the Commission's note and the Republican reply were already incorporated in the "agreement." Differences of these "details" did not warrant a breakdown.

Although there was still today no official Dutch standpoint on the Republican counter memorandum, it has been officially stated in Dutch circles here that the Republican counter proposals are "unworkable".

Shelling By Howitzers

The only indication of any military unrest in Java today is an unconfirmed Indonesian Army report that Dutch howitzers in the vicinity of Bandung are shelling Bandaran, south of that city.—Reuter.

A spokesman for the Commission said tonight that to talk of failure of the negotiations was premature.

The Commissioners had not yet made their recommendations on the Republican counter memorandum to the Dutch Government, and when they did it would be for the Government, not the Commissioners, to decide what should happen next.—Reuter.

Killearn Not Approached

Singapore, June 15. The office of Lord Killearn, the British Special Commissioner in South-East Asia, denied here today that any request for mediation between the Dutch and the Indonesians in Java had been received.

Pointing out that such a request had to come from both parties before Lord Killearn, who is present in Australia, could comply with it, a spokesman of the office described the rumours of his mediation as "normal and inevitable under the circumstances".

"Neither the Dutch nor the Indonesians have approached Lord Killearn on the matter"—Reuter.

Meet Force With Force

Batavia, June 15. In a speech broadcast throughout the Indonesian Republic today, General Soedirman, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Nationalist forces, called upon Nationalists to "meet force with force."

He was addressing a mass meeting at Jongjukan, central Java.

General Soedirman said that since the handing over to the Dutch of the Nationalists' counter memorandum, the Indonesians had to face every possibility.

He called upon Nationalists to be "always prepared" and to fight with bamboo spears if necessary, should the Dutch use force.—Reuter.

London Anxiety Over Stand Of Indian States

By FRASER WIGHTON
(Reuter's Political Correspondent)

London, June 15. Some anxiety has been expressed in London tonight lest the independence declarations of the States of Hyderabad and Travancore should complicate in any way the negotiations for transfer of power in India.

DESPONDENT GERMANS

Food Rations Cut

Hamburg, June 15. Disquiet and despondency spread through the country areas bordering the Ruhr over the weekend as the population learned that their food ration this week would consist solely of two pounds of bread.

Housewives were told by shopkeepers that no meat, vegetables or fats would be issued and a British official described the situation as "probably the worst so far."

In the Ruhr itself it was expected that small quantities of other foods would be available.

For many weeks past the bread ration has varied between three and five pounds.

The British official said that recently appeared as bad as or even worse than the March bread crisis that led to strikes and demonstrations in scores of towns and cities and ended with a one-day strike by 250,000 Ruhr miners.

The situation was known to the British authorities, he said, but nothing beyond normal security steps had so far been taken.

WORKERS PROTEST

"There is no doubt that the Germans will show resentment in some way," he added. "What form it will take we do not yet know."

From the textile city of Krefeld, on the west bank of the Rhine, German sources reported that the population were believed to be preparing to raid considerable quantities of grain stored in the area.

A protest against the bread cut is understood to have been sent by the Ruhr Trade Union Executive to Mr. William Asbury, the British Regional Commissioner for the North Rhine-Westphalia, and observers expected heated protests by some political elements at tomorrow's meeting in Dusseldorf of the North Rhine-Westphalia Provincial Parliament.

The protests were expected to point out that the bread cut follows a few days after the announcement by the German provincial food ministry that, for the first time in many weeks, imports were higher than current consumption.

The British authorities were expected to be accused of unnecessary holding back of supplies to form future reserve stocks.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR PRESSMAN'S EXPULSION

Prague, June 15. The Communist newspaper, Rude Pravo, today demanded the expulsion of the London Daily Mail correspondent, F. V. Van Der Bill, for sending news "calculated to shame our regime abroad, to create an anti-Czechoslovak attitude and sow uneasiness in our country."

A red-headlined, two-column front page story referred to the Daily Mail's prediction on Monday that there would be a revolution in Prague at the Wednesday meeting of the eight party national front.

Van Der Bill is travelling in Slovakia and could not be reached for comment.

The Wednesday national front meeting produced only a preliminary communiqué.

Rude Pravo said Van Der Bill obtained his "revolution" story from a Slovak source, and it was intended to serve Slovaks reactionaries.

"It is clear that we have to deal here with a well thought out systematic campaign which is calculated to discourage British and Americans from visiting Czechoslovakia," the newspaper said.

The Ministry of Information has threatened Van Der Bill with expulsion on several previous occasions, at least twice with a definite 24-hour time limit, which he avoided through the intervention of the British Embassy and the Czechoslovak Foreign Office.—United Press.

British Airborne Instruction Unit

Aigles, June 15. A British airborne instruction unit arrived here today aboard the 14,000-ton trooper Ascalon to help in training the French 25th Airborne.

The unit, which has been invited by the French Government, consists of 104 officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks.—Reuter.

Alleged Greek Attack On Yugoslav Post

London, June 15. Tanjug, the official Yugo-Slav news agency, reported that the Yugo-Slav government today instructed its delegate to the United Nations to request the Security Council to investigate the alleged machine-gunning of a Yugo-Slav frontier post by a Greek plane on June 13.

The Greek Government has denied the attack, which the Yugo-Slav government charged had killed an officer and wounded two soldiers.

Tanjug said the Yugo-Slav delegate was instructed "to draw the Secretary General's attention to this incident and request investigation on the spot."—United Press.

Germans Negotiate Export Agreements

Berlin, June 15. The American and British military governments have given the green light to Germany's export-import trade in an attempt to make the economically-merged zones pay their own way.

SIRENS AS WEAPONS

Upset Nervous System

Cambridge, Mass., June 15. Gen George C. Kenney, Commander of the United States Strategic Air Force, today painted a fantastic picture of future wars in which airplanes mounted with special sirens would upset an enemy's nervous system, and rainstorms could be produced at will.

Speaking at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Gen Kenney said the world is at the mercy of the airplane. He said: "Airplanes equipped with a sort of super dog whistle could conceivably fly around the city for a while and upset the nervous systems of a whole population."

He also suggested that "instead of allowing rain clouds to drive past and semi-arid sections we should be able to shoot them down and put rain where we need it."

He said it is "not inconceivable" that the first nation to learn to control the time and place of precipitation will dominate the world.

Gen Kenney, however, insisted any of these potential weapons could be used for peace "provided the world wakes up to the fact that in modern warfare both sides lose."—United Press.

Tel-Aviv Explosion

Jerusalem, June 15. An explosion rocked Tel-Aviv tonight. No details were available immediately.—United Press.

First World Conference On Family Problems

BY DAVID L. LOEHWING
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, June 15. An attempt to bring the force of international cooperation to bear on the intricate, everyday problems of home life and human relations will be made at the World Family Congress to be held in Paris from June 22 to 29.

France, which considers herself the most progressive nation in the world in matters of social justice, has invited representatives of 40 countries to attend the first world conference on families and populations.

"The improvement of family life all over the world is an essential factor in reconstruction after the war and in the maintenance of world peace," Robert Bouet, general secretary, said in outlining the reasons for calling the congress.

"Yet at the present time, families in numerous countries of the world find themselves in extremely difficult and precarious positions."

Rude Pravo said Van Der Bill obtained his "revolution" story from a Slovak source, and it was intended to serve Slovaks reactionaries.

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Systems To Be Compared

"Various systems of family allocations or doles have been tried in order to lift the living standards of the families, thus avoiding child labour and the impoverishment of large families. The conference will compare these systems."

"Isolated problems, such as the effect on population growth of financial aid to families, will be discussed in France, for instance, the birth rate now exceeds the death rate for

the first time in a century as the result of liberal subsidisation of families since the war."

The discussion of "working women" is expected to bring up a whole host of topics, including equal rights and wages for women, postwar manpower needs, unemployment, and effects on children and population.

Housing Shortage

Recognising that the postwar housing shortage is nearly worldwide, the congress will discuss its effect on family life, whether it has reduced marriages, the benefits and disadvantages of collective dwellings, and methods for encouraging construction and re-distributing available housing so that large dwellings may be placed at the disposal of large families.

The question of whether the housing shortage is one of the more abstract points on the agenda.

The subject, "relations between parents and children," calls for a comparison of all the basic cultures of the 40 nations expected to attend, comprising discussions of home discipline, schools, and preparation of girls for marriage. Also, under this heading, the phenomenon of postwar juvenile delinquency will be examined.

The fifth general heading will group discussions of family organisations such as the sponsoring organisations itself, the French National Union of Family Associations, which in France officially represents "the family" in its relations with the government.—United Press.

Racing Car Kills Seven Spectators

Munich, June 15. Seven people were killed and 28 seriously injured when a car crashed into spectators during a motor race in Munich today.—Reuter.

The government today announced a reduction in the daily bread ration from 370 grams to 300 grams, to remain in effect until August 1.—United Press.

MARSHALL CLARIFIES AID OFFER SPEECH

Washington, June 15. A week of heightened Soviet-American tension over the situation in Eastern Europe was climaxed by two of most important statements, which gave the United States public an even clearer picture of the difficulties ahead in attempting to restore the world to economic health and stem the spread of Communist influence.

Statements came from Secretary of State George C. Marshall and Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

They concerned only Europe at this time, but inherent in them were many implications for the Far East.

Gen Marshall told European nations that it was up to them to draw a geographic line against Communism in Europe, get together on a combined economic plan to bolster their economies and then tell the United States what they needed in the way of overall long-range economic assistance to preserve democratic influences in their governments.

Gen Marshall's statement clarified his speech a week earlier at Harvard University, in which he said the "initiative" for European recovery schemes rested with European nations themselves.

While Gen Marshall was speaking on broad topics, two of his closest associates disclosed that American officials estimated that such a programme of economic recovery for Europe alone would cost about \$25,000,000,000 over the next four years.

Vandenberg's Plea

Senator Vandenberg followed Gen Marshall with a plea for the establishment of a high level bi-partisan foreign policy council, including some non-government experts, to strike a "total balance sheet" on what aid Americans must furnish, not only in Europe, but in Asia too.

Senator Vandenberg's proposal apparently was designed to correct what has been considered a great defect in the so-called Truman policy of economic assistance around the world—namely, to arrive at a comprehensive estimate for the entire programme rather than approach it on piecemeal basis as was done in the Greco-Turkish aid programme.

He was also the first top Congressional spokesman to recognise publicly and emphatically that there are simply no dollars in any considerable amount outside the United States and that this, therefore, means the United States is going to have to undertake practically every step of aid around the entire world by itself since otherwise nations would be unable to secure needed rehabilitation and relief goods which are available in quantity only in the United States.

Private financing will underwrite operations.

An Italian trade mission is scheduled to arrive in Berlin this week to open talks with Anglo-American representatives. Trade procedures and methods of payment for goods to be exchanged between Italy and the combined Anglo-American zones of Germany will be examined.—United Press.

In Soviet Zone

Berlin, June 15. Twelve Germans occupying leading positions in the Soviet zone of Germany have been planning the "streamlining" of Eastern Germany's industrial and economic organisation for the past eight weeks, the Soviet military administration announced today.

The Germans five departmental chiefs of the Soviet zone economic administration, two representatives of workers in the town and country and representatives of five state governments in the Soviet zone, won the praise of Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Occupation Forces in Germany, it was stated.

A permanent economic commission to carry the work on further is to be formed owing to the success of their talks.

The Commission will be supplemented by an economic department which will be liaison with the German administrations in the Soviet zones and will assist in their efforts to increase production and efficiency in all branches of industry, trade, supplies, fuel and power, transport, forming and forestry.

This will "give impetus to independence, the initiative and energy of German democratic organs, thus stepping up the level of non-war industries in agriculture in the Soviet zone," the announcement stated.

The Commission will give instructions (to be effective after approval by the Soviet Military Government) regarding planning, direction and control throughout the field of Eastern German industry.

Its primary aim will be to carry through the Moscow decisions for the strengthening of Germany's economic unity and the revival of her economy.—Reuter.

POPE BLESSES CYCLISTS

Vatican City, June 15. The Pope today blessed hundreds of motorcyclists who summoned him to the balcony by blowing their horns and racing their engines in the Piazza San Pietro.

The motorcyclists had come to the Vatican after attending Mass in honour of their recently chosen patron saint, Madonna della Grazie.

The Pope expressed wonderment and amusement at their manner of summoning him.—Reuter.

Ration Reduced

Sofia, June 15